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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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NOFORN

COUNTRY	USSR (Uzbek SSR)	REPORT	50X1-HUM
SUBJECT	1. Coal Mines and Gas Deposits in and Near Angren 2. Old and New Cities of Angren 3. Construction of Reinforced Concrete Plant in Chirchik 4. Uzbek Geophysical Institute for Oil and Gas Research	DATE DISTR.	11 April 1960
		NO. PAGES	3
		REFERENCES	50X1-HUM
DATE OF INFO.			
PLACE & DATE ACQ.			

SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE. 50X1-HUM

1. There are nine coal mines located south of the original town of Angren at the foot of a mountain. 50X1-HUM these nine mines produced excellent coal and were efficiently operated. the coal which was being surface mined from under the site of the original town was of very poor quality. The coal mined from the surface and open-type pits in the area was used to run the electric power station in Angren known to the inhabitants as the GRES of Angren and reportedly the largest electric power station in Soviet Central Asia.

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2. In 1956 successful drillings for natural gas were made southwest of old Angren; [redacted] Immediately after the discovery, a pipeline was started leading from the gas fields to the GRES of Angren; in September 1959 this pipeline was practically finished, but it had not been put into operation. 50X1-HUM

3. By September 1959 the water system, which was being supplied by water from some mountain rivers north of Angren, had been installed in the streets, but not in the houses, which meant that the sewage system could not be utilized. All the houses being constructed in the new city of Angren were made of brick and were two and three stories high. Since 1957, as the old town was gradually being destroyed, the inhabitants moved to the new town [redacted] 50X1-HUM

[redacted] according to the 1958 census the population of old and new Angren together totaled about 65,000 to 70,000 people. [redacted] 50X1-HUM

[redacted] construction of new houses was progressing at full speed.

4. Because a portion of the Angren River ran through the old town and had a tendency to overflow in the spring, a dam had been built upstream, at which point part of the water was diverted into a canal. The canal joined the river about 100 meters above the one and only railway bridge in the town. In spite of the existence of the dam, in March 1959 a big flood, caused by the melting snows in the north, broke the dam and flooded the entire town of old Angren, including the open pit coal mines. Both the original concrete highway bridge and the steel railroad bridge over the Angren River were destroyed [redacted] the temporary highway and railroad bridges built by a Soviet army engineer unit were still in use. 50X1-HUM

5. The highway from Angren to Tashkent was six to seven meters wide and asphalt paved. Because this highway had very heavy traffic, it was constantly in need of repair. Every hour each day from 0700 to 1900 hours a bus left Angren for Tashkent; likewise, a bus left Tashkent for Angren following the same schedule. It took approximately three hours to travel by bus between the two cities and the fare was 17.25 rubles. The highway from Angren to Razvilovka was also asphalt-paved. Razvilovka is a new community located about 13 or 15 kilometers northwest of Angren, north of which there reportedly are uranium mines.[1] In 1956 the construction of a new highway from Angren to Kokand was started and should be completed sometime in 1960 [redacted] The Angren-Tashkent railroad had standard Soviet-gauge (wide-gauge) and utilized diesel and steam locomotives. There was only one passenger train running between Angren and Tashkent. This train left Angren at an unknown time early in the morning and returned late at night. 50X1-HUM

6. The cement plant in Angren employed about 200 workers. Because the plant did not have facilities to package the cement it was transported to construction sites in the area in open trucks. [redacted] the cement produced at this plant was of a very high quality carrying the marking of 400%. In 1959 the plant was being enlarged. 50X1-HUM

7. [redacted] Engineers just graduated from college also received 950 rubles per month as their starting salary with the Institute. The engineers would eventually receive pay increases, while bookkeepers' salaries usually remained the same unless they were made heads of departments. Female typists received from 700 to 800 rubles per month, depending on their services. 50X1-HUM

8. [redacted] 50X1-HUM

Attachment 1: A two-page report on coal mines and gas deposits in and near Angren, with a sketch and legend locating the old and new Angren, the coal mines, GRES, and gas fields.

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Attachment 2: A three-page report on the old and new cities of Angren, with a sketch and legend locating roads, coal mines, railroad, gas fields, etc.

Attachment 3: A two-page report on construction of the reinforced concrete manufacturing plant in Chirchik with an overlay to Tashkent [redacted] 50X1-HUM
A description of the building is given, including dimensions.

Attachment 4: A three-page report on the Uzbek Geophysical Institute for Oil and Gas Research in Kokand. [redacted] locates the building and very generally describes the institute's technical and planning departments. 50X1-HUM

[redacted] 50X1-HUM

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C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L
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COUNTRY USSR (Uzbek SSR)

SUBJECT Coal mines and Gas deposits in and near Angren, Uzbek SSR

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SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

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1. Sometime between 1950 and 1955 it was discovered that the original town of Angren (N 41-01, E 70-12) had been built on layers of coal which could be surface mined. In 1955, after the Soviets began the exploitation of these coal deposits, the old town became gradually uninhabitable and in 1956 was moved to a new location. 50X1-HUM the Angren Construction Directorate (Angrenskoye Stroitel'noye Upravleniye) ASU No. 3, 50X1-HUM built houses in the new city of Angren located in an area north of the Angren-Tashkent highway and Angren river and about five kilometers northwest of the original town. (See attached sketch.)

2. the original town of Angren came into existence in 1943 or 1944 during a period when the entire Soviet Union was having an acute coal shortage and it was necessary for the government to start new coal mines regardless of the cost. It was at this time that new coal mines were put into operation and the town of Angren was built for the miners and their families. There are nine coal mines located south of the original town of Angren at the foot of a mountain. 50X1-HUM these nine mines produced excellent coal and were efficiently operated. the coal which was being surface mined from under the site of the original town was of very poor quality. The coal mined from the surface and open type pits in the area was used to run the electric power station in Angren known to the inhabitants as the "GRES" of Angren and reportedly the largest electric power station in Soviet Central Asia.

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3. In 1956 successful drillings for natural gas were made southwest of old Angren [redacted] 50X1-HUM
Immediately after the discovery, a pipeline was started leading from the gas fields to the "GRES" of Angren; in September 1959 this pipeline was practically finished, but it had not been put into operation.

4. Sketch: On page three is an annotated sketch of Angren showing the location of the coal mines and gas fields.

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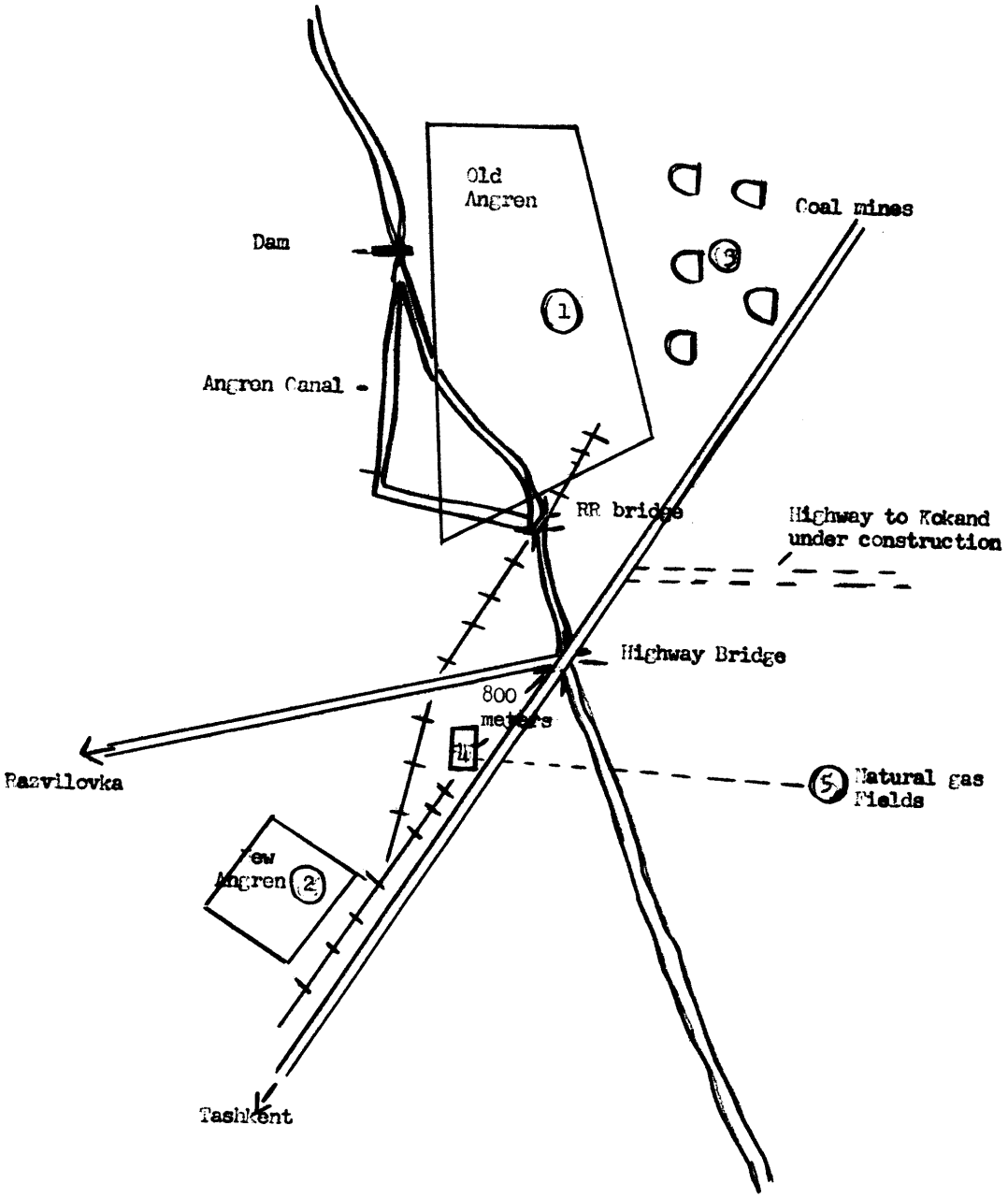
[redacted] sketch, not drawn to scale, [redacted] showing the location of the coal mines and gas fields in and near Angren. 50X1-HUM

1. Original town of Angren
2. New city of Angren
3. Coal mines
4. The Electric Power Station of Angren known as GRES
5. The natural gas fields



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C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L
NOFORN

COUNTRY USSR (Uzbek SSR)

SUBJECT Old and New Cities of Angren, Uzbek SSR.

REPORT

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SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

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1. In 1956 the exploitation of the Virgin Lands project was started in the USSR in Angren, Uzbek SSR (N 41-01, E 70-12). the Angren Construction Directorate (Angrenskaye Stroitelnoye Upravleniye) ASU No. 3 built houses in the new town of Angren. Coal deposits which could be surface mined were discovered on the site of the original city of Angren and when their exploitation began the old city was gradually moved to a new location.

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50X1-HUM

2. the original town of Angren came into existence in 1943 or 1944 during a period when the entire Soviet Union was having an acute coal shortage and it became necessary for the government to start new coal mines regardless of the cost. It was at this time that new coal mines were put into operation and the town of Angren was built for the miners and their families. The immediate area of Angren was desolate, barren and very rocky. During the summer the heat and sandstorms were almost unbearable. The only pleasant feature about the Angren area was the Angren river.

3. Sometime between 1950 and 1955 it was discovered that the original town of Angren had been built on layers of coal which could be surface mined; therefore, in 1955 the Soviets decided to exploit these coal deposits. As the mining progressed the town slowly became less and less habitable and the creation of a new living area was necessary; therefore, in 1956 the new town of Angren came into existence. The site chosen for this new town was an area north of the Angren-Tashkent highway and Angren river and about five kilometers northwest of the old town. The new Angren is scheduled to become a fairly modern city with a central water supply system and sewage system. Most of the new streets were

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lined with trees - the only trees in this section of the country. By September 1959, the water system which was being supplied by water from some mountain rivers north of the city had been installed in the streets, but not in the houses, which meant that the sewage system could not be utilized. All the houses being constructed in the new city of Angren were made of brick and were two and three stories high. Since 1957 as the old town was gradually being destroyed the inhabitants moved to the new town; according to the 1958 census the population of old and new Angren together totaled about 65,000 to 70,000 people. 50X1-HUM construction of new houses was progressing at full speed.

4. Because a portion of the Angren river ran through the old town and had a tendency to overflow in the spring, a dam had been built upstream, at which point part of the water was diverted into a canal. The canal joined the river about 100 meters above the one and only railway bridge in the town. In spite of the existence of the dam, in March 1959, a big flood caused by the melting snows in the north broke the dam, and flooded the entire town of old Angren including the open pit coal mines. Both the original concrete highway bridge and the steel railroad bridge over the Angren river were destroyed in September 1959 the temporary highway and railroad bridges built by a Soviet Army Engineer unit were still in use. 50X1-HUM 50X1-HUM

5. The highway from Angren to Tashkent was six to seven meters wide and asphalt paved. Because this highway had very heavy traffic it was constantly in need of repair. Every hour each day from 0700 to 1900 hours a bus left Angren for Tashkent; likewise, a bus left Tashkent for Angren following the same schedule. It took approximately three hours to travel by bus between the two cities and the fare was 17.25 rubles. The highway from Angren to Razvilovka was also asphalt-paved. Razvilovka is a new community located about 13 or 15 kilometers northwest of Angren, north of which there reportedly are uranium mines. In 1956 the construction of a new highway from Angren to Kokand was started and should be completed sometime in 1960 The Angren-Tashkent railroad had standard Soviet gauge (wide gauge) and utilized diesel and steam locomotives. There was only one passenger train running between Angren and Tashkent. This train left Angren at an unknown time early in the morning and returned late at night. 50X1-HUM

6. The most important features of the Angren area are the coal and natural gas deposits. Surface and open pit coal mining is carried on at the site of the original town of Angren; however, this coal is reportedly of poor quality. South of old Angren, at an unknown distance, there are nine coal mines which produce excellent coal. Southwest of old Angren there are natural gas fields.

7. There is an electric power station in Angren which local inhabitants called the "Gres" and which they are convinced is the largest station of its kind in Soviet Central Asia. In September 1959 the station was run by coal which came from the open coal pits of the area, but it was also scheduled to eventually utilize the natural gas resources of the area. A pipeline leading from the gas fields to the "Gres" had been built but was not in use as of September 1959. 50X1-HUM

8. The cement plant in Angren was a small plant which served only local needs of the town utilizing local raw materials. the plant was built in either 1943 or 1944. The plant employed about 200 workers. Because the plant did not have facilities to package the cement it was transported to construction sites in the area in open trucks. the cement produced at this plant was of a very high quality carrying the marking of 400. In 1959 the plant was being enlarged.

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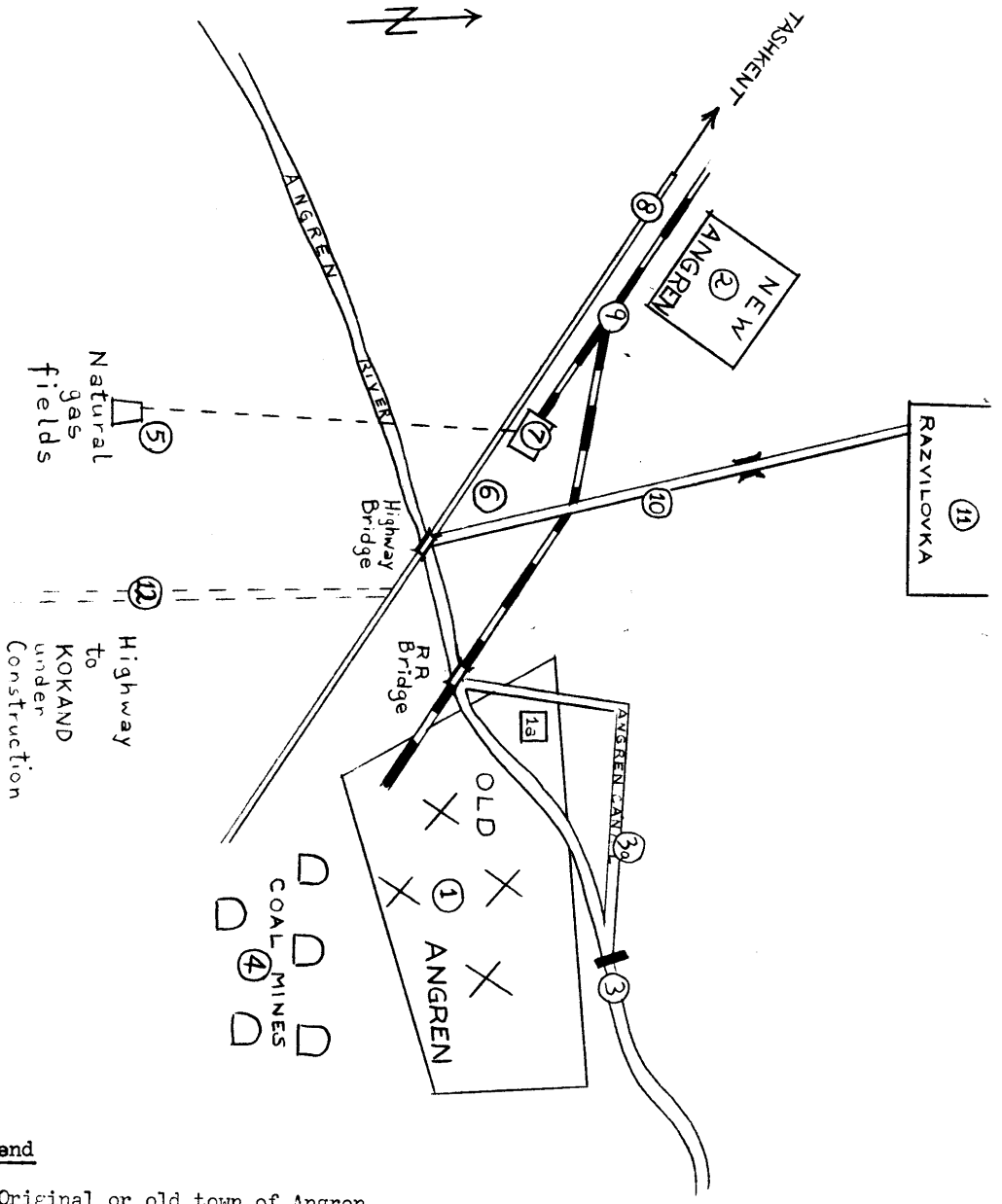
Sketch

9. Following is an annotated sketch of the Angren area. (See page 3.) 50X1-HUM

Site Layout of Angren Area

50X1-HUM



Legend

1. Original or old town of Angren
1a. "Club Gornyaka" -

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2. The new city of Angren.
3. Angren river
3a. Angren canal - diverted portion of Angren river
4. The approximate location of nine coal mines at the foot of a mountain.
5. Natural gas fields with pipeline leading to the "Gres" (Point 7).
6. The Cement Plant
7. The electric power station of Angren called the "Gres".
8. Asphalt-paved highway from Angren to Tashkent - six to seven meters wide.
9. The railroad leading from Angren to Tashkent
10. Asphalt-paved highway leading from Angren to Razvilovka.
11. The town of Razvilovka located about 13 or 15 kilometers northwest of Angren.

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COUNTRY USSR (Uzbek SSR)

REPORT 50X1-HUM

SUBJECT Construction of the Reinforced Concrete Manufacturing Plant in Chirchik

DATE DISTR.

NO. PAGES

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DATE OF INFO. 50X1-HUM

PLACE & DATE ACQ

SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

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1. 50X1-HUM the Reinforced Concrete Manufacturing Plant (Zhelezobetonnyy Zavod) in Chirchik 50X1-HUM

Description and Site Layout of the Reinforced Concrete Manufacturing Plant

2. The Reinforced Concrete Manufacturing Plant consisted of one building made of brick with reinforced concrete columns. It was a one story building, approximately 200 meters long, 30 meters wide and 15 meters high. The reinforced concrete columns were about one meter square and there were about 5 meters between each column. This space was filled in with bricks, forming a wall about 50cm thick. Between each two columns there was a window measuring about 3 meters high by 2 meters wide. Suspended from the ceiling and running along the inside length of the building, on each side, were a pair of rails from which a crane of 4-ton lifting capacity was operated.

3. The Reinforced Concrete Manufacturing Plant was located approximately one kilometer SSE of the Khimzavod, Chirchik, Uzbek SSR. Figure 1 (on Page 3) 50X1-HUM is approximate pinpoint of the following installations in the area 50X1-HUM surrounding the Reinforced Concrete Manufacturing Plant the numbers correspond to the numbers on the overlay: 50X1-HUM

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1. The 14th Settlement (Shilgorodok) located on Ulitsa Zheleznodorozhnaya in Chirchik.

2. Khimzavod -

Khimzavod was to the north.

3. Reinforced Concrete Manufacturing Plant.

50X1-HUM

OVERLAY PLOTTING THE PRE-FABRICATED CONCRETE MANUFACTURING PLANT

Chirchik,

50X1-HUM

69°36'

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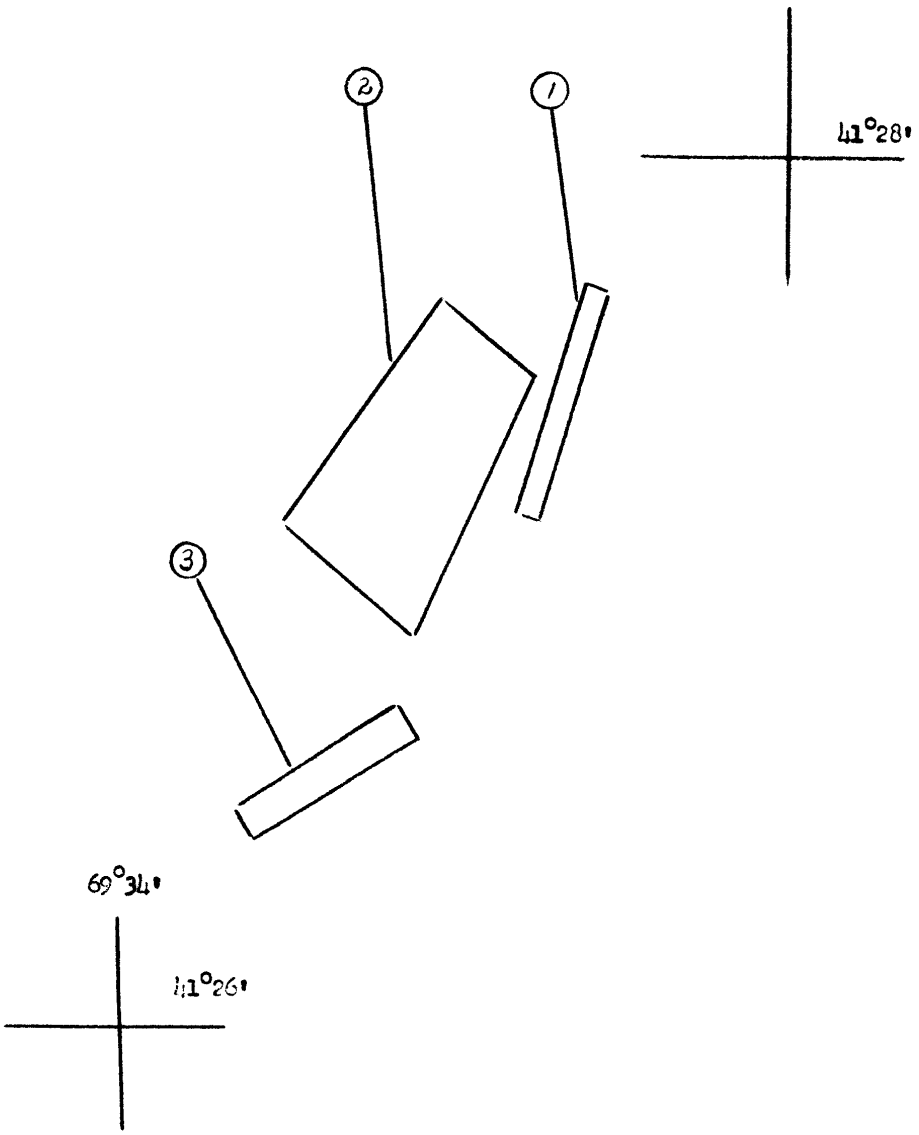

Figure 1

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COUNTRY USSR (Uzbek SSR)

REPORT NO. CS 50X1-HUM

SUBJECT Uzbek Geophysical Institute for Oil and Gas Research (Uzbekskiy Geofizicheskiy Institut Razsledovaniya Nefti i Gaza).

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50X1-HUM

1. 50X1-HUM
the Uzbek Geophysical Institute for Oil and Gas Research (Uzbekskiy Geofizicheskiy Institut Razsledovaniya Nefti i Gaza), Kokand, Uzbek SSR 50X1-HUM
the Institute was referred to as office (kontora) and that it was actually the field headquarters for all of Central Asia. it was directly subordinate to 50X1-HUM either a similar institute in Moscow or the Ministry of Oil and Gas Production.
the 50X1-HUM
Kokand office, functioning as a field headquarters for all of Central Asia, had teams in the field not only in the Uzbek SSR but also in all the other Central Asian republics.

2. The Institute occupied a small, two-story red brick building on Sovetskaya ulitsa about fifty to a hundred meters west from the intersection of Karla Marksa ulitsa and Sovetskaya ulitsa in Kokand. The building had about four or five 50X1-HUM medium-sized rooms on each floor. It also had storerooms and an attic There were approximately 25 people, both male and female, working at the Institute. This staff was divided into the Technical and Planning 50X1-HUM Departments described below.

Technical Department

3. A group of from ten to fifteen experts, mainly engineers and geologists, made up

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the Technical Department of the Institute. They supported and controlled about twenty-five teams in the field which were distributed throughout Central Asia engaged in the search for natural gas and oil deposits. Each team in the field had appropriate experts and the necessary workmen, such as diggers and borers to carry out their functions. The teams were also equipped with their own radio communications system enabling them to be in direct contact with Kokand to send and receive messages, instructions, and advice. The Institute itself had direct communications with Moscow from where it received similar information to relay to the field teams. 50X1-HUM

the technical personnel alternated often with the people in the field, who numbered into the hundreds. the following kinds of field teams: 50X1-HUM

Seismological (Seysmologicheskiye)
Core sampling by electrical means (Karottazhnyye)
Tematicheskiye - 50X1-HUM
Elektro-Razvedovatel'nyye -
prospecting by electrical means

Planning Department

4. In the Planning Department there were approximately twelve clerks, bookkeepers, and typists, both male and female, who maintained a continuous statistical record of both the work and progress performed by the research teams as well as an accounting of expenditures. 50X1-HUM

Each year, a new work plan would be projected for the following year based on both the work and costs of the past and current year. The following items were considered in arriving at the estimates:

a. Number of people employed
b. Total number of hours worked
c. Type of soil or area in which work was conducted
d. Results of work performed
e. Total costs incurred

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Based on these studies, the appropriation of money and material for work in a certain area would either be decreased or increased for the coming year. These plans and estimates covering the operating expense of the gas and oil research teams would either be forwarded to Moscow individually or several estimates would be sent at one time as a part of an entire plan for the operational year. In Moscow the plans and estimates would be studied, then reduced, amended or approved as presented by the Kokand office.

Wages

5. a bookkeeper at the Institute received a monthly salary of 950 rubles. 50X1-HUM
Engineers who had just graduated from college also received 950 rubles as their starting salary with the Institute. Although the engineers would eventually receive pay increases, the bookkeepers' salary usually remained the same unless they were made heads of departments. The female typists received approximately 50X1-HUM

700 to 800 rubles per month depending on their service. there was very little overtime work performed.

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